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Jordan Times

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Today's Weather

There will be sunny spells but generally it will be cloudy. Winds will be north-easterly moderate, in Amman, it will be cloudy with northerly winds and calm seas.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	5	10
Aqaba	12	19
Deserts	5	11
Jordan Valley	12	18

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 10, Aqaba 20. Sunset tonight: 4:37 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 6:38 a.m.

Angry Afghans storm Soviet embassy

IRAN, Dec. 27 (R) — At least one person wounded by gunfire today when around 100 Afghans bore down on the Soviet embassy shouting "Death to Russia" and "Criminal Russians go home" in a protest on the first anniversary of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The official Soviet news agency TASS today accused "hooligan-like elements" of attacking the Soviet embassy, and said their action had obviously been inspired by revolutionary forces. A brief TASS report from Tehran on the attack made no mention of the fact that Afghans had been responsible. TASS said the "thugs" forced their way past a strong guard of Iranian police and revolutionary guards and caused considerable damage to the embassy reception area. The reference to the strong Iranian guard in the TASS story suggested that Moscow wanted to avoid blaming the Iranian authorities by giving any impression that they had failed to protect the embassy. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, meanwhile, today reiterated Egypt's determination to assist Afghan guerrillas fighting the Soviets. "Egypt is determined to double its assistance (to Afghan guerrillas) until the glorious Afghan people regain their liberty and establish their national system with their own full will," Mr. Sadat said. The president made the pledge in a statement read by Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali at a rally held at the Cairo-based League of Muslim and Arab peoples to mark the beginning of a week of solidarity with Afghan mujaheddin (Islamic fighters). Mr. Sadat accused the Soviet Union of following a policy of "imperialist invasion and illegal intervention in the Middle East."

building was protected by forces who fired in the air. official Pars news agency Afghans who entered the compound read out a 14-solution "condemning the invasion of their country by troops." Soviet embassy is about 100 metres from the U.S. y. stormed almost 14 ago by young radicals who American personnel housed in Mashhad, in northern, burned pictures of leader Babrak Karmal, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, Pars added. "is a large Afghan community in Iran, most of them are street vendors."

Egypt asks Israel, U.S. for autonomy talks delay

O, Dec. 27 (R) — Egypt has asked Israel and the United States to postpone talks on Palestinian autonomy until Jan. 18 and 19. Ministry officials said today. tripartite talks, at experts' level, were to have been held on 3 and 14 in Tel Aviv. The officials gave no reason for the delay. objective of the autonomy talks is to define the method of and powers of a Palestinian self-rule council for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, but little progress has been made since began in May 1979.

Bahrainis need visas for Iraq

RAIN, Dec. 27 (R) — The Foreign Ministry said today that as of Bahrain would henceforth require visas to visit Iraq. ministry's brief announcement gave no reasons for the travel restrictions, believed to have been made on security grounds. Bahrainis previously travelled freely to Iraq, mainly to visit a revered by the Shiite sect of Islam. ism is the predominant and ruling sect in Iran and its adherents about 50 per cent of both Bahrain's and Iraq's population. Bahraini Shites support Iran in the war with Iraq, although the island officially backs the Baghdad government.

Syrians, militias in edgy truce in Lebanon

RUT, Dec. 27 (R) — Syrian troops and Lebanese Christian militias observed an uneasy truce today in their week-long fight for control of strategic town in eastern Lebanon.

ity sources said the latest 100 kilometres east of Beirut appeared to be holding but as no guarantee of lasting. newspapers published reports of Syrian tanks in deserted streets. Others residents celebrating Christmas by candlelight in round shelters. at least 12 people have been killed and more than 200 by intermittent shelling since the fighting began last Sunday. The heavy heightened tension about the country. 30,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon as an Arab



Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'doun Hammadi, left, is greeted by Mr. Hassan Ibrahim, minister of occupied territories affairs, upon his arrival in Amman on Saturday.

Hammadi arrives in Amman for Arab unity centre meeting

AMMAN, Dec. 27 (Petra) — The trustees of the Arab Unity Research Centre began their yearly meeting here tonight under a high-ranking chairman—Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'doun Hammadi. Dr. Hammadi arrived here today for a 10-day visit and expressed satisfaction that the meeting is being held in Amman this year. He was met upon arrival by Mr. Hassan Ibrahim, minister of occupied territories affairs, and by Mr. Sabah Al Hourani, the Iraqi ambassador to Jordan, as well as by several Foreign Ministry officials. The Arab Unity Research Centre, founded in the wake of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, conducts studies by leading Arab intellectuals of varying political stands on means of achieving Arab unity. The centre is funded by Arab governments and individuals. Dr. Hammadi said. The centre's director, Dr. Kheireddin Hassib, told the Jordan Times that this year, the 33 trustees will assess the centre's 1980 activities and approve a 1981 budget. They also will elect a five-member executive committee to supervise the centre's activities, he said. The centre is not affiliated with any regime in the Arab World or any political party, he said. Mr. Hassib said the centre's goals are three fold. First, to publish the monthly magazine *Al Mustaqbal Al Arabi*. Eleven thousand copies of the magazine, now about to complete its third year, are now distributed monthly throughout the Arab Homeland. Second, to conduct studies on the political, social, economic and cultural aspects of interest to the goal of Arab unity. The centre has so far published 15 studies in this connection. Third, to hold symposia attended by dozens of Arab intellectuals to study a specific topic related to the issue of Arab unity. Three symposia were held this year. One was on the role of literature in national awakening, the second on the integration of Arab criticism, and the third (concluded a few days ago in Beirut) on Arab nationalism and Islam.

Give Reagan a break, Bahrain minister asks

MANAMA, Dec. 27 (AP) — Bahrain has urged the Arab countries to "stop all slanders" against U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan. Information Minister Tariq Al Moayyed was quoted today as telling a Kuwaiti newspaper. Mr. Moayyed appealed to the Arabs to avoid impetuous condemnation of Mr. Reagan's policy until his stand toward the Arab cause is verified. A brief account of Mr. Moayyed's statement to the newspaper *Al Rai Al Aam* was distributed here by the Gulf News Agency. "Reagan has not officially taken over his job as yet," he said. "How can we expect him or anyone else to support us before we support our own cause? We can't expect that before we are able to deal objectively with reality." Mr. Moayyed chided unnamed Arab quarters for their verbal attacks on Mr. Reagan, contending that pre-election statements do not necessarily reflect the Arab policy the U.S. leader is to adopt when he is in charge of United States policy. Alluding to the current efforts to foster Gulf security arrangements, Mr. Moayyed emphasised that the countries of the region are bound together by affinity and "genuine coordination." "These bonds of brotherhood, amity and familiarity constitute natural unity without the need for formal declarations or statements to this effect," he told *Al Rai Al Aam*. "In addition, the Gulf nations are dealing with the rest of the world on the basis of mutual respect, and this will generate the desired political sympathy for our cause." Meanwhile, King Khaled of Saudi Arabia was quoted by the Saudi state radio as saying that the Gulf nations will pursue efforts to harness their brotherly ties and produce more cooperation and coordination.

Gulf war steams on as Saudis talk peace

BEIRUT, Dec. 27 (AP) — Iran and Iraq traded air and sea assaults today as paratroopers battled from trench to trench in Iran's snow-covered western highlands and the newly attacked north-western province of Kurdistan, war communiques reported. The two nations also reported close-range combat by infantry units charging behind tank fire in the marshy plains of Iran's southwestern oil province of Khuzestan, with each claiming heavy casualties on the other. The official Iranian news agency Pars reported Iran's soldiers mounted "suicide raids" into enemy forward lines around the besieged oil refining city of Abadan and the highway town of Susangerd on the western edge of Khuzestan, involving hand-to-hand combat. Another report said Soviet-made Iraqi MiG jet fighters raided Iran's western cities of Islamabad and Kermanshah but were driven off by dense anti-aircraft fire without scoring any hits. Iraq said tanks provided covering barrages for grenade-throwing assaults on Iranian positions on the eastern and northern approaches of Abadan as helicopter gunships raided the city's giant refining complex anew, setting a fuel storage tank ablaze. An Iraqi communique said an Iranian counterattack to dislodge Iraqi forces from Iran's western bluffs at Sar-e-Pol-e-Zahab and Gilan Gharb was repulsed at an Iranian loss of 85 killed while 85 other Iranians were killed in the Khuzestan operations. Iraq claimed its gunboats sank two Iranian ships attempting to attack Iraq's offshore oil-loading terminal of Mina Al Bakr at the Gulf's northern tip near the mouth of the embattled-Shatt-Al-Arab waterway. Iraq announced it has evacuated 980 seamen of 62 foreign ships trapped by the war in Iran's Shatt-Al-Arab port city of Khorramshahr, most of which is in Iraqi hands. The sailors were sent back home, said Iraqi Transport Minister Sa'doun Ghaidan. Saudi Arabia served notice it intends to urge a 42-nation Islamic summit conference scheduled to begin Jan. 24 in Mecca to pressure the two warring

Israeli pullout, U.N. role EEC 'options' revealed for Middle East peace

BRUSSELS, Dec. 27 (AP) — The European Economic Community (EEC) has devised a detailed list of options for its Middle East peace initiative, including turning occupied Jerusalem into an international city, a staged withdrawal of Israelis from occupied territories and a new international peacekeeping force, the Belgian daily newspaper *Le Soir* reported today.

The newspaper said the options were approved as "starting points" by the nine EEC heads of government at a summit meeting Dec. 1-2 in Luxembourg. *Le Soir* did not say where it got the options list, which has been a secret. There was no immediate comment from the Belgian Foreign Ministry. According to the report, Middle East plan consists of the following points: — withdrawal of Israeli jurisdiction over territories taken over in the 1967 war — areas in Jordan, Gaza, East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. The withdrawal would be carried out over a two-year period, with "security points" the last areas turned over by Israel. — the United Nations would supervise the withdrawal in conjunction with a mixed commission of Israelis, Jordanians and Palestinians. — during the withdrawal, relations between Israel and its Arab neighbours would be normalised under procedures similar to those used in the Camp David accords signed by Israel and Egypt. — most Israeli settlements in areas occupied after 1967 would be dismantled. However, Israel would be allowed to keep some of them as "foreign enclaves" in the Arab lands. — Palestinians would be given an independent state, perhaps with some links to Jordan and Israel. — demilitarised zones patrolled by a United Nations force would guarantee Israeli security. — Jerusalem would become an international city, with Jewish, Muslim and Christian control over their own religious sites. The rest of the city would be run by a communal authority. — Palestinian refugees would be allowed to return to the new Palestinian state, but the report said European leaders doubt that many would choose to return. The report emphasised that the options were broad outlines of possible negotiating points and not firm proposals. The EEC launched a Middle East initiative last June after leaders expressed the view that the Camp David process seemed to have made little progress in reaching an overall Arab-Israeli settlement. Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw, president of the EEC's Foreign Affairs Council until July 1, will be using the options as the basis for several Middle East missions scheduled for early next year, the newspaper said.

Raja'i summons diplomats, press for a hard-line talk

TEHRAN, Dec. 27 (Agencies) — Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Raja'i summoned foreign diplomats and reporters to his office here today for a 70-minute meeting in which he reiterated Iran's stand that it will not free the 52 hostages unless the U.S. government meets its demands, according to an Iranian official who attended the meeting. He said Mr. Raja'i made no mention of trying the hostages as spies. "It was not a meeting for negotiations... Iran only gave some information to the foreign diplomats," he said. Some Iranian officials have said the hostages would be put on trial as spies unless America met Iran's terms that about \$24 billion in cash and gold be deposited in the central bank of Algeria, which is acting as intermediary in hostage negotiations at Iran's request. One diplomat, from Nigeria, asked for clarification of the main points of dispute in the present situation. The prime minister replied: "There are some disputes, let us say concerning American companies in Iran, and there are some difficulties in evaluating the wealth of the former Shah and his relatives, which we think we need some time to investigate." "And because of that we have asked for some sort of guarantee so that, when the investigations are completed, and documents are provided, we can take what really belongs to us," he added. Mr. Raja'i's speech in Persian was translated every few seconds into English, then French, by inexperienced interpreters and there were certain discrepancies, though not on major points. Western diplomats said the speed with which Mr. Raja'i called them in, and the fact that he invited the press, indicated that Iran wanted to speed up the slow-moving negotiations. But they said they detected little change in Iran's position going back on points it had originally agreed to. President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, meanwhile, today accused Mr. Raja'i of illegally appointing a new head of Iran's national bank. The president made the charge, the latest in the two leaders' long-running quarrel, in a letter published in the *Enghelab-e-Eslami* (Islamic Revolution) newspaper, which Mr. Bani-Sadr controls.

Gulf war steams on as Saudis talk peace

countries into proclaiming a ceasefire and negotiating a peaceful settlement of their territorial disputes. "The war is certain to be discussed at the summit," said Saudi Information Minister Mohammad Abdo Yamani. "We are optimistic the Islamic nations will reach fair resolutions that will preserve the rights of both sides within their land and borders." Mr. Yamani said the world's 42 Islamic nations, including Iraq and Iran, have accepted invitations to attend the Mecca summit. But there was no indication in Mr. Yamani's statement, carried by the official Saudi News Agency, whether President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr or Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Raja'i, or both, would represent Iran in the meetings. The Amman summit called for a ceasefire and an Iranian recognition of Iraq's territorial and offshore rights.

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 General and advertising offices: **JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION**
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Conflicts of interest

THE SOVIET Union, according to a report elsewhere in the pages today, is said to feel that its military intervention in Afghanistan exactly a year ago was a calculated risk that has proved to be worthwhile.

Certainly, much of the initial hue and cry raised by the intervention has died down, even among the non-aligned nations; the boycott of the Moscow Olympics was a bit of a damp squib and the Soviets have survived other western protests and trade embargoes. The issue of Afghanistan, now revived because of the anniversary, has largely faded from the world headlines, and East-West relations are more or less continued on a normal footing.

Yet, we would suggest that the non-aligned world is not so complacent about this as it may appear. We suspect, furthermore, that the Soviet Union will not really be able to play a constructive role in world diplomacy in general and in problems affecting the Third World in particular so long as the questions raised by the Afghan episode remain unanswered. This is all the more the case if it is true that the Soviets are prepared to dig themselves in, like the Americans in Vietnam, for as long as it takes to bring the Afghan rebellion to heel.

The Islamic insurgents in Afghanistan, no longer perhaps so much the darlings of the world media as they were a year ago, continue to fight on for what they see as national rights and their independence from outside interference. In this, they are following the pattern of so many of the national liberation movements which, for the most part, are supported by the Soviet Union around the world.

Thus, also, we feel the Afghan fighters have at least tacit support of many Muslims and other Third World peoples. This would appear to be a contradiction the Soviet Union cannot long live with, if it wishes to play the constructive role, which many of us hope it will be able to play, in resolution of conflict and tension in such areas as the Middle East.

Those of us who live with the daily reality of occupation come to believe that occupation is an unacceptable phenomenon wherever it may occur, and must be opposed wherever it does occur, if our own struggle against our own oppressors is to achieve success. This is why we support the struggle to regain Arab rights in Shatt Al Arab and Kuwait; this is why, philosophically at least, we must oppose any rise with any people's attempts to rid themselves of the economic influence of others, whether here in the Middle East, or in Africa, or in Afghanistan.

The non-aligned countries, and the Arab countries in particular, should say to the Soviet Union what we say to the others: we seek a rationalisation of international relations whereby no great power feels it can pursue its own interests at the expense of the interests and rights of others. With regard to the United States, for example, we say that its own interests in the Middle East are not best served either by its exclusive identification and preoccupation with the security of Israel first and foremost or by its desire to deploy tactical military forces in this region. We would say to the Soviet Union in the same breath that its record of support for Arab rights should not be undermined by its insistence on forcing its will on the Israelis or anyone else.

The rival national interests of the two main superpowers, if they must be constantly in conflict, should not be pursued at the expense of the national interests and sovereignty of the smaller nations whom they would seek to influence, and with whom they would seek to cooperate.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

It was by coincidence or a premeditated arrangement that the Israeli authorities released the terrorist Rabbi Kahane to stand together with his clique in praise of the criminal assault against the West Bank mayors, just as Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf was returning home after completing his medical treatment, and Nablus Mayor Wasam Al Shak'a was preparing to return home?

Wasam Al Shak'a said is not strange, considering the Zionist psyche, which is filled with malice and crime. The world should hear his threats and understand his intentions, because these are the real intentions of the Zionist entity and its officials. These intentions are, quite simply, to evacuate the Palestinian people from their land.

Nevertheless, terrorism has not given rise to fear in the hearts of the Palestinian people. The evidence shows that Ramallah's mayor returned home stronger in will than ever before, and Nablus Mayor will soon return the same way. The residents of the West Bank rose to receive their heroes in expression of their determination to continue the struggle despite the threats of the Israeli authorities.

TOURIST: The recent popular uprising in the occupied West Bank was caused by the unbearable repression of the Israeli authorities. Such a situation can only be met with resistance and by the use of all available means to draw the attention

Khaled Al Hassan raps 'Jordanian option' idea

AMMAN, Dec. 27 (Petra) — The talk of a "Jordanian option" is meant only to create problems and differences between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), according to Mr. Khaled Al Hassan, a member of the PLO's central committee.

Mr. Hassan said the Arabs should not fall prey to this fallacy, particularly because Jordan is committed to the Baghdad Arab summit resolutions and rejects the Camp David agreements and what the Israelis call the "Jordanian option", which calls for the return of certain parts of the occupied West Bank to Jordanian control.

Speaking in an interview with the London-based Arabic-language newspaper *Ashuraq Al Awar*, Mr. Hassan said that the "Jordanian option" is originally a joint Israeli-American plan, which if found viable would be welcomed by Europe. "In the Israeli Labour Party's view, the 'Jordanian option' is the same thing as the old Allon Plan; but in the American and in (Israeli Premier Menachem) Begin's view it is part of the Camp David agreements," Mr. Hassan pointed out.

He noted that Jordan has repeatedly rejected both concepts, and stressed that Jordan itself had nothing to do with the

name given to this plan. "Jordan approved and signed a commitment rejecting the Camp David agreements at the Baghdad summit, and had earlier rejected the Allon plan at the Rabat summit," Mr. Hassan said. "Therefore the 'Jordanian option' is rejected by both Jordan and the PLO. "Nevertheless," he said, "when the Palestinians have their own state, some sort of confederated union can exist between the two sides."

Jewish settlers lay plans to push for expansion

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Dec. 27 (Agencies) — Representatives of Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories met at the Gush Etzion settlement in the West Bank on Wednesday and Thursday to draw up plans to pressure the Israeli government for more settlements in the territories.

Eighty-two members of the council of Jewish settlements in the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip on Thursday set up an organisational framework to push for more settlements, as well as to strengthen the economies in exist-



Khaled Al Hassan

ing ones. The council members, who represent some 40 settlements, also were said to have planned a political battle against Arab autonomy in the occupied territories or the return of parts of the West Bank to Jordan.

The council was reported to be planning to take advantage of what are considered likely to be the ruling Likud coalition's last months in power. Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government is required by law to hold elections by November, which it will probably lose to the more moderate Labour Party.

The settlers plan to pressure Mr. Begin to drop his pledge to set up only 10 more settlements in the West Bank, and to establish settlements in "neglected" areas.

In seeking ways to strengthen the economies of the settlements, the council plans to exploit the staunch support they enjoy from Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon by developing plantations and building more greenhouses and chicken runs. They also want to develop local industries and schools at some settlements so that their residents will not have to leave them.

A special team appointed by the council will look for ways to more than double the Jewish settler population from 17,000 to 40,000 within a year. The settlers also want Housing Minister David Levy to devote more funds to construction in the occupied territories.

A legal committee was also set up to lobby for the introduction of as many Israeli laws and courts as possible in the occupied territories, and a land committee to find ways to increase the amount of land under Jewish control. Council members said they had devised "alternative" methods to pressure the government to expropriate land.

Aqaba workers flee rising flood waters

AQABA, Dec. 27 (JT) — Forty families living in the workers' housing project in Aqaba were removed from their homes to safer places yesterday after being surrounded by floods of water coming from Wadi Al Ytem valley in the wake of torrential rains in the region.

Civil defence officers were reported to have built earth walls to stop the water from flooding the workers' homes.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Public Security Directorate announced today that several roads had been closed due to the accumulation of water and stones. They include the Zarqa Ma'in-Madaba, Al Wale bridge-Al Mujib and Zarqa-Abu Al Zeighan-Duqrah roads.

King Talal Dam reservoir waters approaching the brim

AMMAN, Dec. 27 (Petra) — Nearly 26 million cubic metres of rainwater have accumulated in the reservoir behind the King Talal Dam as a result of rainfall this winter, according to an official at the dams section of the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA).

He said that the total amount of water in the lake is now 46 million cubic metres, which will be used for irrigation in the Jordan Valley during the dry season. The dam's current capacity is 50 million cubic metres, though there are plans to increase it to 80 million.

JVA teams stationed near the dam continue to monitor the rise in the water level, and will drain away surplus water after the level has reached 90 metres, he said. Accordingly, he warned the public not to approach the Zarqa River at points between the dam and the Jordan Valley during rainfall, or for two days after rain had fallen.

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, Dec. 27 (JT) — The mayor of Nablus, Mr. Bassam Al Shak'a, will leave for Damascus on Monday for a visit to last several days. Mr. Shak'a, who arrived here from London on Thursday, is staying at the Grand Palace Hotel in Amman, where he continually holds meetings with leading public figures and receives delegations from the West Bank, according to *Al Rai* newspaper. Following his visit to Damascus, it said, the mayor will go to Nablus to resume his duties there.

AMMAN, Dec. 27 (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) will hold an extraordinary meeting on Tuesday to debate a report by the NCC financial committee on the national budget for 1981. The committee completed its study of the budget today, and reached a decision which will be submitted to the NCC on Tuesday, a council source said. The committee meeting was attended by Finance Minister Salem Massadeh and the budget director, Mr. Sami Gammouh.

AMMAN, Dec. 27 (JT) — The Water Supply Corporation (WSC) is taking steps for the construction of separate water and sewerage networks to avoid the possible contamination of drinking water, according to WSC sources here. The sources said that the laying of water mains and sewers will from now on be carried out in widely separated ditches.

in all future projects in the country. The idea will first be implemented in Aqaba and Irbid, where the WSC has drawn up plans for separating the networks, the sources said.

AMMAN, Dec. 27 (Petra) — Mid-year examinations started today at all schools in the country. Nearly 755,485 students at various levels in vocational and academic institutions are sitting for the six-day exams before taking a three-week mid-year holiday.

AMMAN, Dec. 27 (Petra) — Large quantities of canned beans, canned children's food and canned fruit juice were seized from stores in Amman last week and destroyed by inspection teams from the Ministry of Supply. They were described as unfit for human consumption. In Karak, inspection teams confiscated large quantities of chocolate and cheese which had gone bad.

AMMAN, Dec. 27 (Petra) — The General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) has decided to conduct a survey to determine the number of social work researchers in Jordan. The survey, to be conducted by the GUVS's social research division, is aimed at recruiting social specialists to work for the GUVS.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

The Department of Culture and Arts presents an exhibition of flower arrangement by Ibrahim Arar. The show is the first of its kind in Jordan; in it the artist has used natural materials. The exhibition is on view at the Goethe Institute in Jabal Amman.

The Department of Culture and Arts, in cooperation with the Jordanian Artists' Association, presents an exhibition of paintings by Dina Zoubi. The show is open to the public at the association's exhibition hall in Jabal Luweibdeh, across the street from the French Cultural Centre.

The Jordan National Gallery presents an exhibition of paintings by Suhail Bisharat, at the gallery in Jabal Luweibdeh.

Film

The British Council presents the film "Aces High", at 10 a.m. at the council centre in Jabal Amman.

Church Services

The Amman International Church (international and inter-denominational) holds worship services each Sunday at 6 p.m. Church school for adults and children is at 5 p.m.; nursery provided. The church meets for worship at the Baptist School in Shmeisani. For information, contact the Rev. Philip de Jonge, Pastor. Tel. 44032.

The Church of the Redeemer (C. of E./Anglican/Episcopal) holds its regular services. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and Morning Service at 12 noon.

ANALYSIS Reagan's U.N. ambassador 'neo-conservative,' pro-Is

By Leon Hadar

NEW YORK — Admirers and critics alike call Jeane Kirkpatrick "Moynihan in a dress."

The reference is to the astonishing similarities in personality, ideological beliefs and career patterns between the incoming American ambassador to the U.N., a 53-year-old Georgetown University political scientist, and the former U.S. ambassador to the U.N., Daniel Patrick Moynihan, now a New York senator.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the outspoken Moynihan expressed his hope in a speech two weeks ago that his political twin would be nominated for the job.

He revealed that Kirkpatrick, a long-time Democrat, had previously been a candidate for the post of U.S. ambassador to Israel but that a "high-ranking official" in the Carter administration, who perceived her anti-Soviet and anti-Third World attitudes as being inconsistent with that of the administration, vetoed her nomination.

Kirkpatrick, daughter of an oil-drilling contractor from the Midwest, received her doctorate from Columbia University, and describes herself as a "Hubert Humphrey-Henry Jackson Democrat."

She is a leading member of the "hawkish" and pro-Israel "neo-conservative" wing of the Democratic Party, a group which is headed by Moynihan, who, like her, has divided his time between politics and academe.

'Utopian schemes'

And like her fellow "neo-conservatives," many of whom are frustrated liberal Jews, Kirkpatrick has been disillusioned with the Democratic Party since 1972 when the "McGovernites" took control and, as she has put it, attacked American culture and institutions and presented "utopian schemes for the reform of almost everything."

Her disillusionment with the Democratic Party, she explained, "is rooted in the rise of the counter-culture and the anti-war movement" of the '60s.

But like Moynihan, Kirkpatrick feels more comfortable in the Democratic Party than in the Republican Party. She admits to being "very pro-labour, very pro-union."

But, with other "neo-conservatives," she feels that her task is to free her party from the "anti-war, anti-growth, anti-business, anti-labour activists."

As a foreign policy expert, her main target for criticism has been Carter's foreign policy circle.

She argues that the Carter establishment is controlled by "Third Worldists," whose approach is dominated by two convictions: that the Cold War is over and that the U.S. should give priority to North-South problems and help less-developed nations achieve their own destiny.

The main fortress of these "Third Worldists" during Carter's term has been the U.S. mission to the U.N., and their major spokesmen were former ambassador Andrew Young and current ambassador Donald McHenry.

Both Young and McHenry believed that by aligning the U.S. with the forces of change and by replacing Moynihan's "provocative" style in the U.N. with a more conciliatory tone towards Third



Jeane Kirkpatrick

World dictators and "liberation" America would win their good standing.

But as Kirkpatrick emphasised in a *Commentary* this "American" to 'change' in the abstract ends up tacitly with the Soviet clients and extremists like the Ayatollah Khome end, Yasser Arafat.

Sweet revenge

There is an element of sweet revenge that the "young crowd" in the U.S. replaced by a group headed by a style and ideological commitments identical to that of Moynihan.

Kirkpatrick, with other Democrats Coalition for a Democratic Majority, strongly pro-Israel and "hawkish" conducted a forceful campaign "McGovernites" and "Third World party."

Like many "neo-conservatives" who Carter in 1976, she quickly became d with his foreign policy. Last year, sh her criticism in an article in *Comm* article caught the eye of Ronald R invited her to serve on his foreign pol committee.

After last month's election, Kirkpatrick a member of Ronald Reagan's foreign force, a rise to the ambassadorship st lar to that of Moynihan, who was also: the job by a Republican president i read and admired an article Moynihan for *Commentary*.

The views Kirkpatrick expresses *mentary* add weight to the assumpt U.S. will gain an ambassador who is non-apologetic preacher who, like Mo not shy away from attacking American enemies at the U.N.

"A posture of continuous self-ab apology vis-a-vis the Third World is ally necessary nor politically approp wrote in her *Commentary* article. "N necessary or appropriate to support vo of the U.S. because they invoke the popular liberation."

It is precisely this aggressive nature t opposition to her appointment from t ters in the Reagan transition team, n Henry Kissinger and other veterans Ford's foreign policy establishment.

They argued that the Reagan adn should adopt an attitude of "benig towards the U.N., abolish the traditi U.S. ambassador there is a member of t and rather, appoint former New Yo. Jacob Javits.

"They hoped that by not paying attt U.N., the U.N. would somehow i remarked a Republican who was fami discussions that led to the Kirkpatric ment.

The second, more hawkish groups i Richard Allen, Reagan's national adviser, argued that the U.S. should us for propagating its ideals and positio advancing its interests. The second grot day.

-- From the Jerusalem Post



Daniel Patrick Moynihan

POSTPONEMENT OF INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION

The Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) announces the postponement until further notice of the above mentioned invitation, advertised Dec. 8, 1980, concerning the upgrading and expansion of the existing sewage treatment plant at 'Ain Ghazal.

The offers were due to be submitted on Jan. 31, 1981.

General Manager
Tahsin Sabbagh

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Up from down under to dig at Pella

ABOAT FAHL, Jordan Valley (JT) — A team of 25 archaeologists from the University of Sydney arrived here this month for their season of excavation at one of Jordan's most important — and — archaeological sites. The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities has plans to develop Tabaqat Fahil, which has a history of occupation stretching from the Old Stone Age to the Islamic period

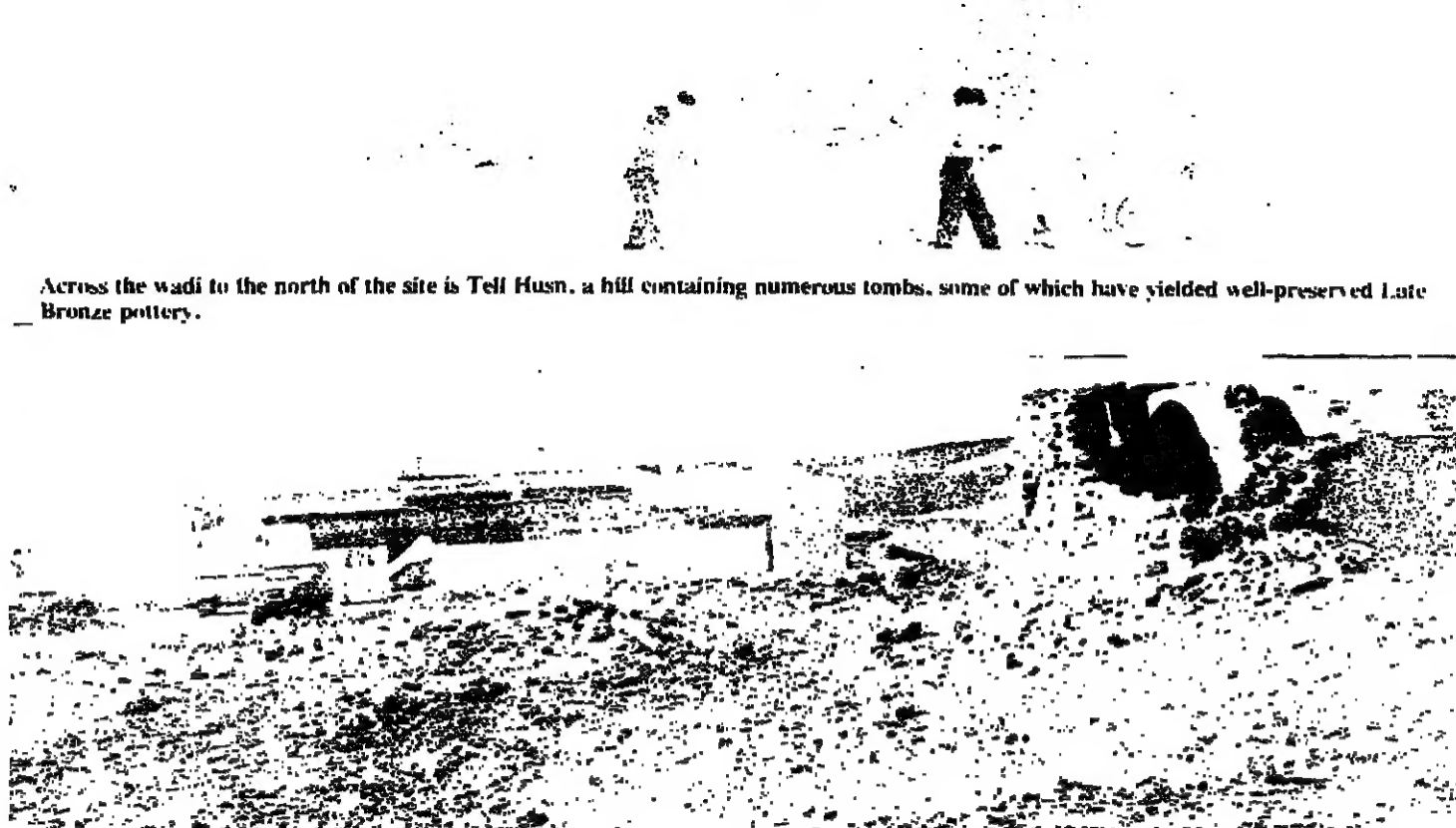
(and was known as Pella during the Classical period), as a tourist centre after excavation is completed. The Australian team is excavating it in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities and the College of Wooster in Ohio, whose team will arrive for another digging season next spring. Jordan Times staff reporter Steve Ross visited the site on Thursday, and came back with these pictures.



Today being Christmas Day, the Australian team celebrated with a turkey dinner prepared by archaeological master chef Abu Aref — let's with turkey. Above, dig director Dr. Tony McNicol relaxes a cigar after the affair.



At the end of their first week of digging, the archaeologists had run into a level of medieval burials on top of the tell (though in areas further down the side of the hill they were working in previously-opened Bronze Age areas). In the foreground is a probable stable from the Early Islamic period.



Across the wadi to the north of the site is Tell Husn, a hill containing numerous tombs, some of which have yielded well-preserved Late Bronze pottery.

On the left is the dig house built in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities, which plans to convert it to a site museum when digging is completed; on the right, a ruined house from the Turkish-period occupation of the top of the tell.

ART REVIEW

Where have all the flowers gone?

Meg Abu Hamdan

ial to the Jordan Times

N, Dec. 27 — Flowering is a beautiful art form from East to West, from the linear simplicity of Ikebana to the sprays of Constance and Ibrahim Arar, whose on of flower arrangements on show at the Goethe seems to take little heed of these principles of flower ment.

Arar uses small groups of flowers which are dis in fairly standard arrangement pieces of olive wood, by far the best element whole design, is left mostly natural form, with its rugged and tortured angles. Mr. Arar sometimes alters the pieces ring them or by painting brown and varnishing them; gets the feeling that the better left without these tents. The 30-year-old Mr. as, however, chosen inter varied shapes which fall re main groups. First there : long, linear snake-like along some point of which ar places his small spray of Next, with flowers nest-

A spray of artificial white blossoms set in dark olive wood, by Ibrahim Arar.

ing in the centre there are small triangular logs; and lastly there are large, often animal like, trunks, with small flowers in the crevices.

Mr. Arar buys his flowers ready-made, saying that his interest lies in arranging them harmoniously with the wood and not in the intricate craft of flower making — but one would have thought a more personal arrangement could have been achieved if Mr. Arar has made them himself. If he has to buy his flowers, then at least he could have bought them from some of the many talented ladies in Amman who do make them in this individual manner — and make them without the aid of the plastic stems and stamens that the commercially prepared ones boast.

The flowers Mr. Arar chooses are monotonously regular and perfect, and lack any individuality. Generally each arrangement uses only one type and colour of flower, which gives it a dry sterility.

A true test of his skills at flower arranging would be the use of real flowers, where skill in all aspects is required to attain an aesthetically pleasing arrangement in colour, composition and variety. Mr. Arar merely chooses the colour and shape of his flowers from a selection of eternally lifeless blooms. He likes the brown and cream-coloured flower (two colours rarely, if ever, seen in the natural flower), because they are in harmony with the wood — but often they are so harmonious that they disappear as though camouflaged.

If Mr. Arar's arrangements are to

be considered an art form then they should express more meaning and individuality. Alternatively, if they are to have a more commercial orientation — and they are of this standard — then his prices, which range from JD 15-90, should be correspondingly lower.

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Bids will be accepted until 12:30 a.m. Wednesday December 31, 1980.

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Afghanistan: one year after Soviet intervention

By Thomas Fant
and Barry Schlachter

MOSCOW — One year after Soviet combat troops entered Afghanistan, the Soviet Union still faces international condemnation, trade restrictions and a wearing guerrilla war in Afghanistan itself.

Soviet officials still seem convinced that their military move was worthwhile. Some also believe international opposition has already passed its peak. At the same time that



President Babrak Karmal the Red Army is gradually pacifying Afghanistan.

"I don't think that when the decision to go into Afghanistan was made there was a very careful weighing up of the pros and cons," says one Soviet foreign affairs specialist. "It was something we felt we had to do. But in the long run, it seems to have been worth it."

On the plus side for Moscow, the prospect of a militantly Islamic anti-Soviet Afghanistan on its southern border has been eliminated for the time being. Third World countries and the West have seen that the Kremlin is not shy at defending its vital interests by force if necessary.

As for the western allies, Soviet officials believe Moscow's Afghan interventions has shown their weakness as much as their unity. In the view of Soviet analysts, western sanctions have been disorganised and temporary, and have barely disrupted the overall flow of East-West trade.

Western diplomats believe the Soviets still face many problems over Afghanistan, however—perhaps so many that thoughts of other military action—in Poland, for instance—have been shelved.

Western sources say the Red Army has suffered more than 7,000 casualties in a year of fighting against poorly equipped guerrilla forces, has failed to get much

like it did in Czechoslovakia in 1968," one western specialist said. "It didn't happen."

Rival wings of the pro-Soviet Afghan government continue to attack each other under the Soviets' noses, according to reports from the area. Rebels are said to control much of the countryside and the anti-Soviet guerrilla resistance is too diffuse to negotiate with even if Moscow wanted to talk.

"I'd say the Russian army is trapped down there for at least another year or two, unless they can negotiate with someone," a western diplomat said. "They're probably also facing the temptation of escalation—which would take them in deeper, in the hope of finishing the job against the rebels."

Moscow still needs repair on its international reputation and foreign trade, although neither has been wrecked beyond help by the Afghan intervention. Some analysts saw Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's trip to India this month as an attempt to rebuild

after the Afghan intervention.

Perhaps most significantly for Moscow, Afghanistan seems to be dropping out of the news in the West. The Afghan crisis was not mentioned directly in the presidential debate this year between Mr. Jimmy Carter and Mr. Ronald Reagan, and newspaper space has been taken up recently with Poland and the Iran-Iraq crisis.

Some Soviet officials believe that western countries and their news media have a limited attention span. With the Soviet Union grimly pursuing its Afghan policy despite all the obstacles, some



Mr. Hafizullah Amin



Moscow's Third World image after two crushing United Nations votes against the Soviet intervention.

The visit, heavily publicised by Soviet media, may have had some effect. However, Mr. Brezhnev failed to win any direct endorsement from India for the Kremlin's Afghan policy.

Meanwhile, the United States and some of its allies have turned a cold shoulder toward Moscow on trade and cultural contacts since the intervention, in addition to shelving the SALT-2 arms agreement. U.S.-Soviet trade is expected to be down 30 to 40 per cent this year from last year's levels, mainly because of U.S. grain embargoes.

Grain disruptions are believed to have caused additional food problems in the Soviet Union, whose meat production this year was below last year's levels.

Yet Soviet business this year with France, West Germany, Italy and Britain is running at more than last year's level. Canada and Australia have removed ceilings on grain sales to Moscow imposed

Mr. Samed Ahmad Gilani, leader of the National Liberation Front, waging its guerrilla war against the Kabul government from the Afghan rugged terrain or across the country's borders.

Soviets believe the West will eventually lose interest and eventually agree to rebuild detente.

No crushing blow

In Afghanistan itself, meanwhile, there are increasing signs of the inability of the estimated 85,000 Soviet troops to deal a decisive, crushing blow to the grass-roots insurgency by Muslim tribesmen.

While the guerrillas, some fighting since 1978 when the first of three successive Marxist regimes seized power, are no closer to victory, many observers agree that the tribal warfare has grown in dimension since the Soviets arrived.



Their weapons are heteroclitic, but, Koran in hand, they say their Islamic faith will force the Soviet troops to withdraw from Afghanistan.

On Dec. 27, 1979, Soviet airborne troops toppled a pro-Moscow regime in Kabul and replaced it with another, while ground forces moved to occupy major provincial centres.

A non-aligned ambassador posted in Kabul, the Afghan capital, said the often brutal fighting has not rattled the Soviets, who continue to think "in terms of months and years like the Americans in Vietnam."

For the time being, he said, the Red Army appears to fight only when it needs to, while concentrating on holding the main cities.

Soviet occupation troops, contrary to resistance claims, are suffering relatively few casualties because they seldom stir outside of their BMD Armoured personnel carriers, according to non-aligned and western military analysts.

Those who do venture into unfamiliar terrain and fall into the hands of the mujahideen Muslim insurgents, are sometimes retrieved with their bodies mutilated and their eyes gouged out.

the "suicide highway" to the Soviet soldiers, many of them conscripts in their late teens.

The tension is relieved, a number of informants said, by drugs, particularly local hashish sold at exorbitant prices by Afghan children or extorted at checkpoints from truck drivers.

The groups are subdivided into factions, but the lines are drawn broadly between the *Parchamis*, led by the Soviet-installed President Babrak Karmal, and the *Khalqis*, formerly aligned with the late president Hafizullah Amin, who was killed in last year's takeover.

Soviet authorities, unable to reconcile the two factions, appear

to have given Mr. Karmal the go-ahead last month to purge Khalqis from the party, government and army. Battle-tested officers, many loyal to Mr. Amin, have been relieved of field commands and replaced by inexperienced junior officers with the right party credentials, said an Afghan major who recently defected.

Without local Afghan support, the Soviet occupation army in its present strength cannot hold much of the rugged countryside, western military analysts say.

There has been no indication from Moscow that the number of troops will be tripled or quadrupled, which some observers feel is necessary.

Mr. Karmal lately has abandoned the Marxist campaign to crush feudalism and has revived the age-old policy of bribing tribal leaders.

In one case, a feudal landlord named Sayed Karim Khan was released from prison after agreeing to raise a militia to fight the insurgency in his area, Goshta, in the eastern province of Nangarhar.



An Afghan rebel armed horseman in his hideout near Herat. (Gamma photo)



A tank captured by the Afghan mujahideen from government forces.



Col. Abdul Rauf of the Afghan army, who defected to the rebels after having captured two helicopters and killed the governor of the province of Kunar, poses with his men.

The Afghan tribesman traditionally fights like a savage, decidedly not of the noble variety. The British learned that in three wars in the central Asian country during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Diplomatic sources in Kabul report that a frequently ambushed road between the eastern town of Gardez and Kandahar is known as

garhar. He was given Soviet-made AK47 rifles for 200 men, and salaries for each of 3,000 Afghans (about \$70), a large sum in a country where the average income is less than \$180 a year and an army conscript is paid one-tenth that amount.

ASSOCIATED PRESS



The Soviet army is absent during the day from the streets of Kabul. Only the government soldiers, faithful to President Karmal, hold the city's main points.



Kabul's new tourists: members of the Soviet army walking around in civilian clothes or in uniform, armed or unarmed, sometimes for souvenirs.

هكذا من الأصل

Outlook gloomy for the New Year, say experts

Growing German economic strains threaten the West

GERMANY, the paragon of Western industrial strength, European anchor of the North Atlantic Treaty alliance, and economic linchpin of the European Community, is drifting into a recession that it seems helpless to combat.

The economy is squeezed by rising energy costs, a worsening current account deficit and the tight monetary policy that the government is pursuing to hold down inflation and prop up the sagging Deutsche Mark.

Economic growth is expected to turn negative in the first half of 1981, as measured by gross national product, and only a weak recovery at best in the second half of the year.

Repercussions will be felt beyond Germany's borders, as its economy accounts for a quarter of western Europe's growth. Germany's slump will prolong the recession in the rest of the world.

More worrisome, efforts by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government to remedy the economic malaise, by cutting defence spending, and ruling out any increase in contributions to the NATO common fund, threaten to create serious strains with the U.S. and off a major battle over the budget.

During a visit to the U.S. on Dec. 18 that included talks with President Ronald Reagan, Schmidt outlined Bonn's proposal to trim Germany's military spending to a 1 1/2 per cent real increase in 1981, down from the 3 per cent boost that European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) have pledged. NATO officials in Brussels still hope that any will come close to the 3 per cent target, including arms aid to Turkey and other military aid.

Spending that NATO sees as part of members' commitments. Otherwise, man cutback, and decisions announced by such other allies as Holland and the U.S. against NATO commitments.

In the sluggish international economic climate of the 1980s, though, Germany faces a monumental task in attempting to

Retrenchment

What Germany's economic problems are thus triggering observers in Europe and the U.S. fear, is a basic retrenchment in the crucial role that Germany has been able to play, because of its industrial and financial muscle, as a bulwark of both the defence and the prosperity of the West.

Even if Germany recovers from its current slump, its capacity to sustain that role will be impaired because underlying strengths of the economy show signs of longer-term erosion. Among the warning symptoms:

-- A loss of competitive prowess by German manufacturers and products in international markets, partly reflected in the steep drop in Germany's trade surplus from \$21 billion in 1978 to just \$6 billion this year.

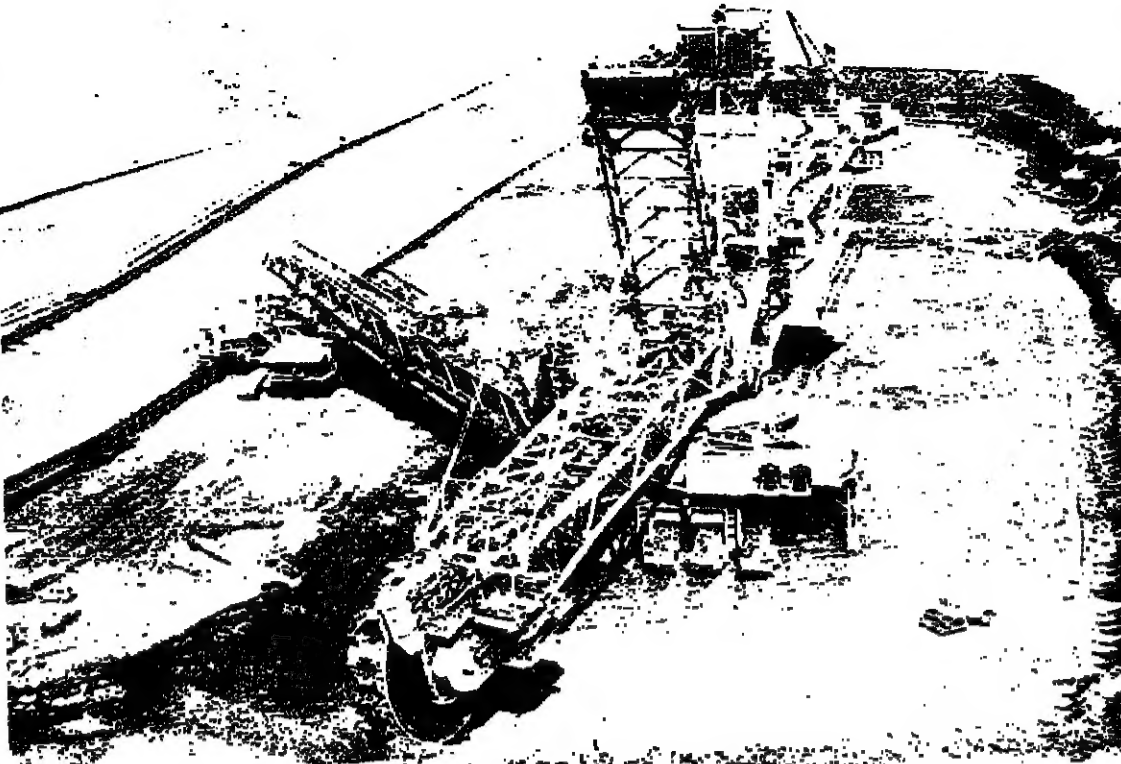
-- A slowdown in investments at home by major German companies that are pouring money into plants in the U.S. and other overseas markets.

-- The weakness of the once-potent German mark against the dollar and other major currencies after an extended upsurge that had shielded the German economy for nearly a decade from the impact of rising prices of oil and other imports. The mark's decline, if it continues, will reverse the benefits of this "virtuous circle" of strong currency and low inflation.

To cope with these deep-seated problems, the German economy must be "substantially restructured," Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff said.

Sluggish

In the sluggish international economic climate of the 1980s, though, Germany faces a monumental task in attempting to



An open-pit lignite mine in the Rhineland

reshape an economy whose strengths are concentrated in traditional, "mature" industries, such as chemicals, autos and mechanical and electrical machinery.

The problem, says Robert J. Avila, who is an economist at New York's SAGE Associates, a business consulting firm, is that Germany does not have firm footholds in today's high-growth, high-technology industries, from electronics to biotechnology.

"Demand for Germany's prime exports is declining, and there is increasing competition from Japan at the high-technology end and from the developing countries at the low end," Avila says. The resulting exposure of German industry to increasingly severe business cycles is quite likely to turn Germany into "the Ohio Valley of Europe," he warns.

Other observers, less pessimistic, point to Germany's continuing competitive advantages, particularly its low inflation rate — 5.5 per cent this year and an estimated 4 per cent in 1981 — and its knowhow in equipment and process that are in worldwide demand for energy-related activities, such as coal mining and synthetic fuels.

Nevertheless, Schmidt's labour-backed Social Democratic Party (SPD) and its small coalition partner, the staunchly pro-business Free Democratic Party (FDP), are attempting to hammer out a programme for reviving and, in the long run, redirecting the German economy.

The emphasis — partly because the FDP, to which Lambsdorff belongs, was the only clear winner in the national elections on Oct. 5 — will be on better breaks for business and on reductions in government spending. "The FDP has a mandate," crows a Frankfurt banker.

Room for cuts

There is ample scope for budget-cutters because Germany, although it pursues a free-market economic philosophy, is also a traditional welfare state. Spending by federal, state, and local governments grew from 38 per cent of gross national product in 1970 to 47 per cent in 1979, with a combined deficit that may climb to \$30 billion this year and even higher, because the recession will shrink tax revenues, in 1981.

To put a rein on the deficit, besides holding down defence outlays and EC contributions, the Schmidt government is expected to curb spending for public housing, highways, payments to students and interest-rate subsidies

to small savers. More broadly, Lambsdorff says, "there is a widespread feeling in the Federal Republic that we have consumed more than we have produced, and we feel that this has to be brought back into reasonable equilibrium."

Beyond the tax burden that the heavy cost of government imposes on business, it is also bracing private investment by crowding non-government borrowers out of capital markets. Next year, the government may have to raise \$50 bil-

lion to finance its deficit, mostly in long-term, fixed-interest securities. "The supply of funds is not large at that level," says Ulrich Schroder, an economist at Westdeutsche Landesbank, "and this is also the market that corporate borrowers prefer to tap." Adds Wolf-Dieter Kurschewitz, an economist at Munich's Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank: "Without all this public borrowing interest rates could be considerably lower."

In recent years many of Germany's biggest companies had been able to step up their spending to develop competitive products and production processes by drawing on hoarded cash. Between 1976 and 1979, such outlays kept private investment growing at an average 8 per cent annually and fuelled much of the German economy's expansion. But in

Germany, but it is planning to invest between \$750 million and \$1 billion over the next five years in the U.S. "We are establishing our production facilities where our markets are located, or where we are able to capture new markets with our technology," says Chairman Rolf Sammet.

Because of such trends, Westdeutsche Landesbank's Schroder worries that "not enough is being invested (at home) to recover Germany's old strong position." And Kurt Richebacher, chief economic adviser to the Dresdner Bank, states flatly: "The German government has succeeded in robbing the German economy of its productive capacity."

Ironically, Germany is also paying a penalty in declining industrial competitiveness for the decade-long rise of the mark, the symbol of the country's economic might. Although the mark's

phenomenal climb from 27 cents in 1970 to an average 55 cents in 1979 helped keep Germany's inflation low, its strength is now pricing German products out of world markets and opening the way for inroads by foreign goods in Germany.

The impact on German labour costs, compared with those of competitors, has been dramatic: Werner L. Chilton, economist at New York's Citibank, calculates that in 1979, hourly compensation for manufacturing employees, measured in dollars, rose to an average \$11.56 in Germany, \$10.16 in the U.S., \$9.19 in France, and only \$5.92 in Japan.

Until recently, German exporters have been able to offset such cost and price handicaps in offering high quality, reliable delivery and good service. But now the Japanese and other competitors are narrowing Germany's qualitative edge, while Third World countries such as Brazil and Korea are offering increasingly fierce price competition in basic manufactured goods.

As a result, Japanese cars have taken over 10.5 per cent of the German market, up from 5.5 per cent last year. And even Daimler-Benz, the pride of German engineering, has had to halt export of trucks from Germany to the U.S. and switch to supplying the U.S. from its Brazilian subsidiary. "When the dollar went below 2.80 marks, we were no longer competitive," says a Daimler sales executive.

Spending abroad

Instead, companies have been diverting much of their capital spending abroad, particularly to the U.S., to take advantage of lower raw material and manufacturing costs and to get a stake in bigger markets. Giant Hoechst, for example, is now spending only 60 per cent of its capital budget in

domestic inflation, German economists and businessmen hope, will help restore Germany's price competitiveness and give a new boost to exports when world markets revive. But that hope could prove elusive unless Germany is able to spur a shift to alternate energy sources and thus cushion the severe impact on the economy of continuing rises in the price of imported oil. The coalition has agreed on a gasoline price increase of about 15 cents a gallon and will try to spur Germany's stalled nuclear power programme.

Basically, though Germany's strategy for restructuring its economy is to curb the role of government to allow more scope for private enterprise. This approach is in sharp contrast with that of Japan, where the government coordinates business strategies, and of France, where the government is actively promoting and protecting high-technology industries that it considers crucial to future growth.

"The only way to resolve our problems," says Dresdner Bank's Richebacher, "is to reduce private and government consumption in order to release the resources that are required for investment." But Gunter Albrecht, chief economist for the German Chamber of Commerce, points out that Bonn's tax-cut plans for 1981 will actually favour consumption rather than investment — by contrast with both France and the U.S., which are discussing investment incentives.

Coming labour problems

Germany's most stubborn structural — and political — problems, though, may be in its labour force. Business is calling on labour

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Reversal in high technology

The result of such shifts is an ominous drop in Germany's crude

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Chancellor Helmut Schmidt

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Coming labour problems

Germany's most stubborn structural — and political — problems, though, may be in its labour force. Business is calling on labour

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unions to link their demands in next spring's national wage talks to productivity increases — a proposal that could stir trouble if the falling mark results in higher inflation.

Longer term, although Germany's population is declining, the labour market will be flooded with a temporary bulge of 500,000 new entrants by 1985. That influx could worsen the already high, for Germany, unemployment rate of 3.8 per cent and generate political pressures to protect jobs in declining industries.

Resisting such pressures will be more difficult in the future than in the past decade, when German steelmakers were able to shrink their operations drastically in a climate of prosperity and low unemployment and create a modern, competitive industry. But Germany's banks, because of their big stake as stockholders in companies they lend to, are now becoming enmeshed in attempts to salvage money-losers, such as electrical giant AEG-Telefunken.

The result may be more shrinkage of already-scarce financing for small and medium-size companies that are the sources of new ideas and products. "In Germany," says an electronics executive, "companies are not allowed to be born or die."

Underlying that problem is the fundamental question facing Bonn's coalition partners: Whether the laissez-faire government philosophy and the business institutions that nourished the German "miracle" in the fast-growing world economy of the 1950s and 1960s are still valid or whether Germany must seek new ways in the 1980s to sustain its industrial momentum.

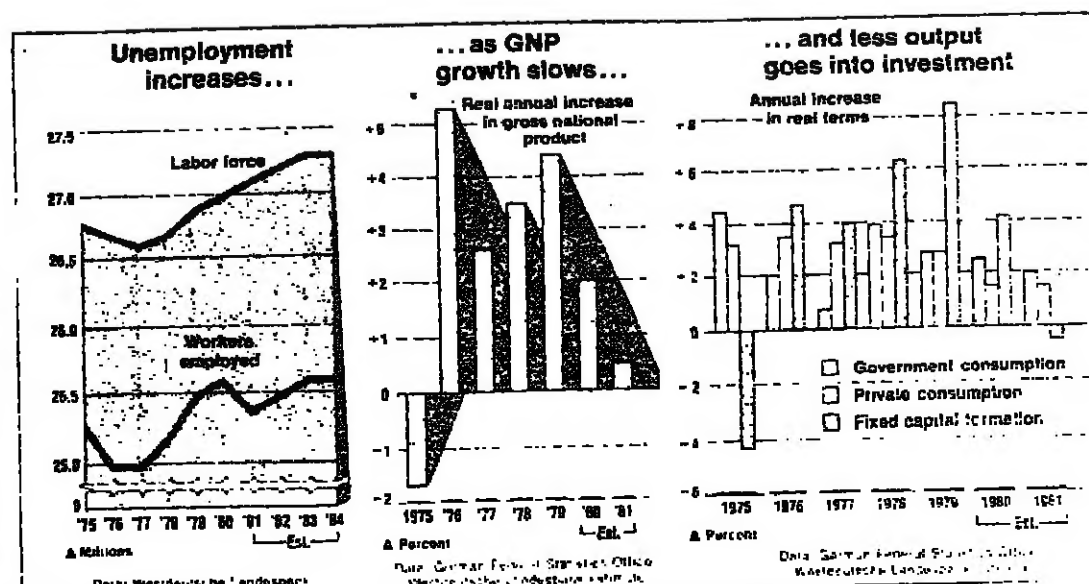
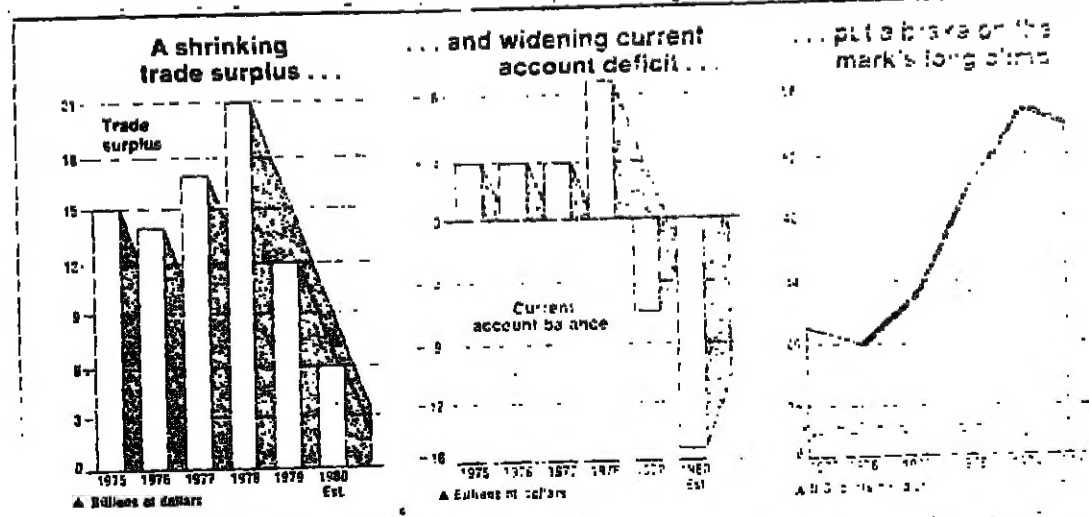
-- Reprinted from Business Week



Steelworker protest: Keeping the older industries competitive harder.



Germany's busy port of Hamburg



Kuwaiti fund extends \$42m to Morocco and Gambia

AMMAN, Dec. 27 (AP) — The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development today granted a \$42 million loan to be divided between Gambia and Morocco.

The Moroccan National Bank will receive \$30.5 million to finance banking operations over the next two years and to subsidize industrial projects. The loan is to be paid back over a period of 16 years at an interest rate of 6.5 per cent and carries a four-year grace period.

Gambia will receive \$11.5 million to be repaid over a period of 25 years at an interest rate of 1.5 per cent and carries a five-year grace period. The loan is to be used for road construction projects.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Islamic Bank 50%	JD 1,000	10,914	1,780	1,770	1,700
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	5,545	2,330	2,330	2,330
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	10,833	1,670	1,660	1,660
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	200	2,060	2,060	2,060
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	80	17,000	17,000	17,000
Bank of Jordan	JD 5,000	55	14,400	14,400	14,400
Arab Bank Co. Ltd.	JD 5,000	550	14,550	14,550	14,550
Arab Financial Foundation (Jordan) 80%	JD 10,000	140	121,000	121,000	121,000
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	50	11,500	11,500	11,500
Arab International Hotels Co. Ltd.	JD 1,000	150	2,050	2,050	2,050
Arabian Investment and International Trading Co.	JD 1,000	1,100	0,940	0,940	0,940
International Construction and Investments Co.	JD 1,000	1,000	0,850	0,850	0,850
Dar Al Sha'b Press and Publications	JD 1,000	1,500	0,850	0,850	0,850
Arab District Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	1,000	0,930	0,930	0,930
Garage Owners Federation Office Co.	JD 1,000	100	1,150	1,150	1,150
Arab Development and Investments Co.	JD 1,000	479	5,960	5,960	5,960
Jordan Dairy Co. (old)	JD 2,000	2100	1,300	1,300	1,300
Jordan Dairy Co. (New)	JD 1,000	350	1,320	1,320	1,320
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	160	1,290	1,290	1,290
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	700	1,510	1,510	1,510
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	3,140	3,470	3,470	3,470
National Steel Industries	JD 1,000	1,500	2,800	2,800	2,800
Arab Al-Dawa' Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	3,750	1,940	1,930	1,940
Jordan Worsteds Mills Co.	JD 1,000	1,162	3,620	3,620	3,620
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	270	2,850	2,850	2,850
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	1,000	0,800	0,800	0,800
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	113	0,730	0,730	0,730
Jordan Lime and Silicate Bricks Industries Co.	JD 1,000	100	3,450	3,450	3,450
Jordan Tanning Co.	JD 5,000	820	5,650	5,650	5,650
Arab Pharmaceutical Industries Co.	JD 5,000	40	10,350	10,350	10,350
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	300	28,050	28,050	28,050
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	1,399	9,090	9,090	9,090
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	60	14,000	14,000	14,000
	JD 10,000	200	19,400	19,400	19,400

Total volume of shares traded on Saturday, Dec. 27, 1980: JD 144,065

Total number of shares traded: 50,860

Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1990 8 1/2%	JD 10,000	1,200	12,000	10,000	10,000

Economic News Briefs

Russian paper scorns U.S., French reports

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (R) — A Soviet newspaper accused the United States of trying to provoke a "panic" in the West over a \$12 billion pipeline project to bring Soviet natural gas to Western Europe.

The newspaper *Sovetskaya Industriya* poured scorn on French and U.S. press reports which expressed fears that the deal would make Western Europe economically dependent on the Soviet Union.

It said the United States regretted not being in the Soviet gas market and did not want the gas and profits from the pipeline deal to go to its West European competitors.

China to raise Daqing oilfield output

PEKING, Dec. 27 (R) — China's biggest oilfield, at Daqing in the northeast, is expected to exceed its 1980 production target of 50 million tonnes by three per cent, the official New China News Agency (NCNA) said today.

Quoting the Daqing statistics bureau, NCNA said the field, which produces almost half of China's output, should reach 51.5 million tonnes by the end of the year at its present daily rate.

It said the success was due to increased use of water injection, to technical innovations and to new oil wells built over the past five years which had added five million tonnes to Daqing's annual production capacity.

Daqing has produced a total of 253 million tonnes of oil since 1975, the agency said.

S. Arabia to aid Thailand over oil crisis

BANGKOK, Dec. 27 (AP) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani told reporters today that he will seek ways to help Thailand face its oil crisis. Speaking at the airport before leaving for Sri Lanka, Sheikh Yamani confirmed that Saudi Arabia will not raise its oil prices until the next meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

USSR's Airbus begins first regular flights

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP) — The Soviet Union's 550-passenger Airbus, the Ilyushin 86, began its first regular flights on Friday, the Soviet news agency TASS reported.

The plane has begun operations three times a week along the 2,800 kilometre route between Moscow and the city of Tashkent in Soviet Central Asia. TASS said. Future service is planned to Leningrad, the Siberian city of Novosibirsk and resorts on the Black Sea.

The plane was originally expected to go into service for the Moscow Olympics.

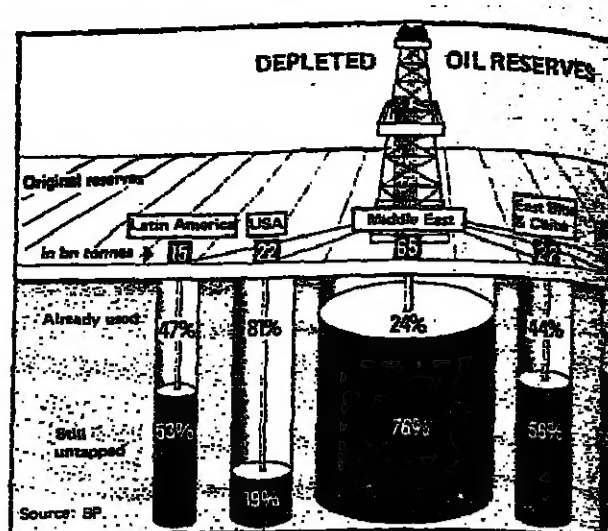
Oil in the ground

GLOBAL oil production is distributed roughly as follows: One third from the Gulf, one third equally divided between North America and Eastern Europe (specifically, the European part of the Soviet Union) and the remaining third (in order of output) from Africa, Latin America, the Far East and Western Europe, primarily the North Sea.

The chart at right shows the extent of existing oil reserves in each area.

In addition to this oil in the ground, the main oil-consuming countries are building up strategic reserves by filling underground caves and caverns to store oil for use in a possible future emergency or shortage.

In West Germany, a 0.5-petroleum barrel on every litre of petrol sold has financed the construction of "artificial oil fields" in salt domes in northern Germany. Each cavern, 1,000 metres below the surface, is deep enough to accommodate the Eiffel Tower.



Germany's "federal oil reserve" is soon expected to reach 10 million tons. This compares with West Germany's annual oil consumption of 150 million tons — equivalent to the total output of Libya and Algeria, or one and a half times the production of Britain.

(From *Deutsches Sonntagsblatt* and *Tribune*)

Chad's economy 'in ruin'

N'DJAMENA, Chad, Dec. 27 (AP) — A 15-year civil war culminating with nine months of battle for this capital city has left the always precarious Chad economy in ruins.

Life is slowly returning to war-battered N'Djamena, but President Goukouni Oueddei and members of his transition government readily admit that everything is "top priority" and that they scarcely know where to begin.

"Put simply, the economy is dead," said Economy Minister Michel Ngambet Kosnaye. Mr. Kosnaye said Chad would seek a moratorium on foreign debt payments as well as "the softest loans possible" from international financial institutions.

Ministers, officials and soldiers have not been paid for months. Soldiers receive extra rations of rice and meat, and cigarettes, which go to support their families. Little cash circulates, though some comes into the capital from across the river in Kousséri, Cameroon, from where small merchants bring in basic food-

stuffs, beer, soft cigarettes. There is no clear footing the bills, items as army rations assumed to be backed Goukouni's successful attack on the former defence minister Hissene Habre.

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Swiss franc	173.20/174.20	Belgium franc
Italian lire		Japanese yen
(for every 100)	33.20/33.40	(for every 100)

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Demonstrators denounce Soviet military intervention one year ago

Widespread protests mark Afghan anniversary

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27 (Agencies) — Protest demonstrations by Afghan exiles and other concerned groups were staged in many parts of the world today to mark the first anniversary of the Soviet backed coup which brought Mr. Babrak Karmal to power in Afghanistan, and the beginning of the Soviet Union's military intervention there.

Travellers arriving here from Afghanistan yesterday said nearly all Afghan rebel groups had called for a protest strike by shopkeepers and others in Kabul today against the Karmal government.

The protest call urged Afghans to wear black armbands and fly black flags over their houses.

The appeals, issued by representatives of Afghan guerrilla groups across the border in Pakistan, also called on Afghans to intensify their struggle against Soviet forces.

Three of six news items broadcast by the official Kabul Radio last night spoke of activities of

"terrorists" — one of the terms used to describe the rebels.

Western diplomatic sources in New Delhi say the Soviet forces in Afghanistan which now number an estimated 85,000 men, have not succeeded in controlling the outlying provinces where rebels mount frequent ambushes and attacks.

In Islamabad Afghans today observed a day of mourning as a protest against the Soviet occupation of their country.

The call to do so was issued by Jamiat-e-Islami Afghanistan leader Prof. Burhanuddin Rabbani.

Mr. Rabbani said: "The anniversary of the shameful aggression by the Russian imperialism on our country is the most catastrophic tragedy in the history of mankind."

"On this tragic day more than 120,000 Soviets who are armed to the teeth are in occupation of our cities, villages and houses."

He said the Soviets have martyred thousands of "innocent children, women and youth, farmers and workers."

"They have killed and looted and brought about this tragedy which still continues," Mr. Rabbani said.

bani said.

In Rome, Afghanistan's deposed king issued an appeal to the "conscience of the world" to take note of "the plight of a nation that asks nothing more than to exist."

The statement by King Mohammad Zahir Shah, 66, who has lived in Rome since he was toppled in a coup in 1973, was read on Italian radio by his spokesman, Gen. Abdul Wali.

King Zahir said he was praying to God to help the Afghan people in their "heroic struggle and legitimate war for independence, freedom and human dignity."

He has called in the past for Afghan "patriots" to expel the Soviet troops and has urged squabbling opposition groups to cooperate.

In the statement, the king said his thoughts went out to "the millions of Afghans suffering under the foreign occupation, to those who have fled their devastated homes and are now living painfully in refugee camps, to those dispersed in exile around the world and those languishing in prison."

Meanwhile, about 250 Afghans staged a demonstration in front of the Soviet embassy in New Delhi,

chanting anti-Soviet slogans and holding large banners denouncing the Soviet military intervention.

The marchers joined another 88 Afghans already camped on the grass mall in front of the embassy, who were continuing a 24-hour hunger strike to protest the Soviet presence in their homeland.

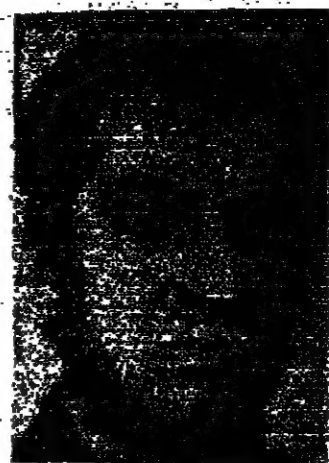
The demonstration lasted more than an hour. There was no violence and no arrests were reported.

A public meeting of Pakistanis in Lahore today similarly urged the Soviet Union to respect the United Nations charter by withdrawing its troops "unconditionally" from Afghanistan.

At the meeting, the Pakistanis also expressed "brotherhood and solidarity with the Afghan refugees and Mujahideen guerrillas who are fighting a war of resistance against Soviet forces."

In Oslo, about 100 Norwegians staged a demonstration outside the Soviet embassy to denounce the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

The demonstration, organised by the Afghanistan Committee in Norway, protested with banners and slogans against the continued presence of Soviet troops in the country.



Babrak Karmal

Karmal speaks out

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Dec. 27 (AP) —

An Afghan leader Babrak Karmal has claimed that his regime "managed to inflict mortal blows on the counter-revolution" in his country in less than a year.

But in an interview with the Bulgarian state news agency BTA, he charged that "reaction and imperialism are still waging an undeclared war on us."

Despite reports of continuing stiff resistance by Afghan rebels, Mr. Karmal, installed by the Soviet Union, claimed his government had been "very successful" in "cleansing" the Afghan territory "of counter-revolutionary elements."

"At the moment we are fighting against the remaining small, broken and scattered groups of bandits," Mr. Karmal said in the interview given in Sofia.

He claimed unspecified enemies were obstructing development and stabilisation of the national economy, while creating "an atmosphere of lawlessness and panic in order to stop the spreading of the (pro-Soviet) party influence."

Mr. Karmal predicted "radical changes in the economy and society," and vowed that "Afghanistan will stand resolutely at the side of the fraternal socialist countries."

The Soviet Union answers its critics

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP) — A commentary published yesterday by the Soviet news agency TASS said a "slandorous hullabaloo" was being made over the anniversary of the introduction of Soviet troops into Afghanistan.

"Attempts of imperialism and reaction, with the help of anti-attacks, to stifle the Afghan revolution are accompanied by a shop-campaign, the aim of which is to smear revolutionary Afghanistan of slanderous Soviet-Afghan relations," the commentary said, continuing: "Another outburst of that slanderous hullabaloo is witnessed as the enemies of the Afghan revolution, having used as the pretext the anniversary of the introduction into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, are seeking ways to whip up tension around Afghanistan."

The commentary by TASS political news analyst Yuri Kornilov did not specify who was making the "hullabaloo."

But it accused U.S. President Jimmy Carter's administration of helping to spread "fables," including the idea that the Soviet Union had sent troops to Afghanistan to get a warm water port through either Iran or Pakistan.

The TASS commentary repeated Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's recent claim that the situation in Afghanistan is "domestic" and that the continuing resistance by Muslim rebels to the Marxist regime and an estimated 85,000 Soviet troops.

"Large gangs of counter-revolutionaries were routed, the interventionists suffered a serious defeat," the account said, adding: "The inspirers of the anti-Afghan campaign, above all the United States and China, failed to bar revolutionary Afghanistan's advance to progress, failed to create one more source of tension in the southern frontier of the Soviet Union."

The Soviets have consistently claimed that their military involvement in Afghanistan was prompted by intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs by China, the United States and Pakistan.

The latest TASS commentary, like others before it played down the role of the Soviet military contingent.

Earlier this week, three Soviet newspapers published cautiously optimistic reports from Afghanistan, that apparently were timed to coincide with the anniversary of the Soviet-backed coup that brought Mr. Babrak Karmal to power. Those articles gave most of the credit for the improving situation to Afghan security forces and volunteers, despite widespread Western reports of mass defections in the Afghan armed forces.

Another important defection was reported today by Islamabad's English-language newspaper the *Daily Muslim*.

Mr. Abdul Rasheed Arain, deputy prime minister in Mr. Karmal's cabinet, was reported to have fled Afghanistan.

But the Pakistan foreign ministry said it did not have any knowledge of his escape. The newspaper did not say where Mr. Arain had fled to.

An official of the Pakistani ministry for information and broadcasting, in response to a query, said "it is probably true. But Mr. Arain is not in Pakistan."

If the report is confirmed, Mr. Arain will be the highest-ranking Afghan government official to flee from his country since the Soviet intervention.

Informed sources said that so far, 1.4 million Afghan refugees have crossed over the Afghan border into Pakistan, and some have moved on to Iran and other countries.

Mr. Arain is associated with the *Khalq* (People's) wing of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Kabul's equivalent to the Communist Party.

World News Briefs

10,000 detained Indian farmers released

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27 (R) — All 10,000 farmers and politicians arrested in India's western state of Maharashtra yesterday after a protest march for higher crop prices have been released, police said today.

Police made baton charges and rounded up the demonstrators when they tried to converge on the state assembly building in Nagpur after a 365-kilometre march across the state.

Former industries minister George Fernandes and the former chief ministers of Bihar, Haryana and Maharashtra states were among those held.

The general secretary of the Maharashtra opposition Congress (U) Party, Mr. Datta Meghe, was discharged from hospital today after suffering a broken hand in a baton charge.

In New Delhi, opposition leader Subramanian Swamy called on the government to meet the country's farmers to find "a just prices and incomes policy."

Thatcher to meet President Reagan in U.S.

LONDON, Dec. 27 (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher expects to meet President Reagan in Washington about the end of February, a spokesman said today.

She could be the first European leader to hold talks with Mr. Reagan after his Jan. 20 inauguration. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt met the president-elect last month.

"I'm sure the talks will be very wide-ranging, with a comprehensive tour around the world scene," Mrs. Thatcher's spokesman said. A firm date for the meeting has yet to be fixed.

Informed sources said strains within the Western alliance and the defence of Western interests in the Gulf would be prominent on the agenda for the two conservative leaders.

Mrs. Thatcher has backed plans for increased North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) spending to counter what she says is a growing Soviet threat. She is also believed to sympathise with American concern over the security of Western oil supplies.

Britain has stationed two guided-missile frigates at the entrance to the Gulf near a U.S. naval task force for the duration of the Iran-Iraq war.

Soviet dissident jailed for 3 years

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP) — Soviet dissident Alexander Lavut was given the maximum sentence of three years in prison after being convicted yesterday on charges of anti-Soviet slander, the Soviet news agency TASS reported.

The sentence was announced after a three-day trial in Moscow city court.

Mr. Lavut, a 51-year-old mathematician and geophysicist, was a member of the "Initiative Group on Human Rights," which was formed in 1969 and was a forerunner to the present-day "Helsinki" human rights groups. He was arrested in April.

Dissident sources said he had been active in a wide range of human rights activities, including the defence of Crimean Tatars, a Soviet national group exiled by Stalin from the Crimea to Soviet Central Asia.

The "Initiative Group" also spoke out against the alleged use of psychiatric hospitals to punish Soviet dissidents.

Mr. Lavut's trial was the latest in a series of dissidents' trials following the 1980 summer Olympic Games in Moscow. Observers here say the dissident movement is as weak as it has been in years.

Pinochet asks entire Chilean cabinet to quit

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 27 (AP) — President Augusto Pinochet asked all his cabinet members to resign yesterday so he can begin forming a new government under Chile's new constitution.

A press statement from the government said "new ministers will be designated within the next few days."

The new constitution, prepared by the military regime, was approved in a referendum in late September and took effect yesterday.

Under it, Gen. Pinochet will begin serving an eight-year term on March 11, while the military junta will assume legislative powers. After eight years, the junta will nominate a president, whose name will be submitted to the electorate. If the nominee is rejected, the junta is to submit a new candidate to the voters.

Former Brazilian chief of staff held

BRASILIA, Dec. 27 (R) — A former Brazilian armed forces' chief of staff was put under house arrest today for making a public statement on political matters, army sources said.

Gen. Antonio Carlos de Andrada Serpa was confined to his house for two days after he and another retired general, Euler Bentes Monteiro, signed a document last week complaining that the activities of multinational companies in Brazil were contrary to the country's interests.

Brazilian law bars serving or retired officers from making public political statements.

Filipino conspirators face imminent trial

MANILA, Dec. 27 (R) — Twenty-four people charged with conspiracy to commit rebellion and assassinate Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos will soon be tried by a civilian court, the judge advocate general said today.

The defendants include two former senators, Mrs. Eva Estrada Kalaw and Mr. Raul Manglapus, who is in the United States and is being tried in his absence.

President Marcos last week ordered the abolition of military tribunals and the transfer of detainees from army camps to the national prisons in a move towards dismantling martial law rule by the end of next month.

Military prosecutors said the accused, who are under house arrest, launched their coup attempt last New Year's Eve.

The charge sheet said they planned to storm military installations to seize firearms, ammunition and explosives, kidnap the armed forces chief of staff, Gen. Romeo Espino, and other senior officers, and march to the presidential palace.

The judge advocate general's office said the defendants would be brought before the Quezon City court, near Manila, by the first week of January after the transcript of the military court's proceedings is completed.

Socialists' call for prison closure further threatens Italian coalition

ROME, Dec. 27 (AP) — Italy's Socialist Party, in effect, has endorsed a Red Brigades demand for the shutdown of a maximum security prison for terrorists, further weakening the fragile unity within the two-month-old coalition government of Christian Democrat Premier Arnaldo Forlani.

The Red Brigades, Italy's most feared leftist terrorist group, kidnapped a prominent magistrate two weeks ago in the gang's first political abduction since its members seized former premier Aldo Moro in 1978, held him for seven weeks and killed him.

Although the kidnappers have not delivered terms for the release of Mr. Giovanni d'Urso, they have demanded that the special prison on Asinara Island off Sardinia be closed down. Mr. d'Urso's responsibilities included assigning convicted terrorists to maximum security prisons.

The Socialists, Italy's third largest party and a partner in Mr. Forlani's four-party coalition, issued a statement on Christmas Day calling for the closing of the Asinara prison for "humanitarian reasons."

The Republicans voiced a similar concern, saying the timing of the Socialist statement was unfortunate.

The Socialist call, quickly endorsed by the radicals who also had favoured negotiations while Mr. Moro was in captivity, is likely to increase friction within the majority coalition, already burdened with the slow-moving relief effort for the victims of the massive Nov. 23 earthquake in southern Italy and an unfolding huge oil tax evasion scandal.

Government sources have said the closing of the Asinara facility has been under consideration by the government for some time — not so much because of the inmates' protest but for the welfare of the guards serving at the stark gray fortress on a windswept island.

Scientific Research Minister Pier Luigi Romita, a Social Democrat, said he favours the eventual closing of the Asinara facility but not as a concession to the terrorists.

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The party and its leader Bettino Craxi had favoured negotiations with the Red Brigades after Mr. Moro was kidnapped, but its recent statement said the party was not proposing a dialogue with the terrorists but merely restating its position made known earlier this year — that the prison fails to meet "the minimum criterion (for a prison) from a humanitarian viewpoint."

It did not elaborate, but party sources said they were objecting to the practices of solitary confinement at Asinara and the facility's elaborate surveillance system which includes monitoring of the prisoner's movement around the clock.

There was no official response from the Christian Democrats, but the coalition's two other partners — the Republicans and Social Democrats — accused the Socialists of breaking out of the ranks to score publicity points.

In statements, they noted that the closing of the Asinara facility has been under consideration by the government for some time — not so much because of the inmates' protest but for the welfare of the guards serving at the stark gray fortress on a windswept island.

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THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Herb Etkenshaw

THE SPOKEN WORD

By Margaret V. Judah

- 1 Something to recycle
2 Material
3 Plant scale
4 Hide
5 Expect
6 Temptation
7 Handle
8 Spoke
9 Lack of muscle
10 Passenger
11 Inexplicable
12 Stop hit
13 Express
14 In a way
15 Indian
16 In many cases
17 Root dwellings
18 For short
19 Pulley
20 Wheel
21 See 2 D
22 Miss Garson
23 Compassion
24 Blind
25 Expulse
26 Knight
27 Kind of horse
28 Recipient
29 Certain
30 Cartrap
31 Plant scale
32 Hit hard
33 Card packs
34 "over want"
35 Bakery equipment
36 Wonderland
37 New York
38 Greedy
39 Senators
40 Employees
41 Full guy
42 Pompous show
43 Poor grade
44 Provinces
45 Spanish painter
46 Poets
47 Large number
48 Ring
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